

John was at Governor Culver's inaugural ball. I had the chance to tell Senator Culver, "I know how proud you are of your son." That is a feeling I know well, as my grandson is serving his seventh term in the Iowa House and serves as chairman of the Appropriations Committee—a committee I once chaired.

Senator Culver and I then knew the importance of family and were fortunate to have family who value public service.

When Senator Culver won election to the U.S. Senate in 1974, he won the seat left open with the retirement of another towering political figure in Iowa—the man from Ida Grove. That is also the title of a book about former Iowa Governor and U.S. Senator Harold Hughes.

Here in the Senate, he served with his longtime friend and liberal lion, Senator Ted Kennedy. Senator Culver served on the following committees: Armed Services, Judiciary, Environment and Public Works, and Small Business.

That brings me to another similarity Senator Culver and I share from our respective service in this institution—our assignments on the Senate Judiciary Committee and our interest in helping at-risk juveniles avoid a life of crime.

Senator Culver chaired the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency. He convened oversight hearings to examine the 1974 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, now widely known as the JJDPa.

At a hearing in 1977, Senator Culver pointed out that in our State of Iowa, 8,400 juveniles were processed through the courts in 1965. Then, by 1974, at the time of these hearings and the passage of this legislation, the number had increased to 20,200—highlighting the need for reforms like those in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

John's leadership on the subcommittee helped make sure that this sweeping, new law, passed just 3 years before, worked to help keep young people on the right track and away from a life of crime. His focus on helping youth lead productive lives became a mission that he pursued long after he left the U.S. Senate.

Four decades later, the JJDPa is as necessary as ever. Again, going back to statistics from Iowa, in 2015—50 years after the figure I gave you of about 8,000—Iowa had 14,837 violations of law by a minor that were adjudicated in our State.

That same year, I held a congressional hearing to raise awareness about the need to reform and renew that law so it works effectively to help at-risk youth in the 21st century. The JJDPa had not been updated or reauthorized since 2002. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee, I was pleased to champion a successful bipartisan, bicameral effort to update and reauthorize that

act. The updates emphasize substance abuse and mental health services. These efforts helped at-risk young people obtain an education and, of course, accept more responsibility because it had stronger accountability measures to protect taxpayers and to better serve youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Another part of Senator Culver's work was his work on the Commission that bore his name, the Culver Commission. He deserves great recognition for this. I am told the audit was the first of its kind to review the Senate's legislative and administrative operations. Senator Culver said the Senate needed "a careful and probing study of the whole central nervous system of the Senate and its institutional well-being." As the newly chosen Senate President pro tempore and as officer of the Congressional Accountability Act, I also want this institution to run as efficiently and effectively as possible for the American people.

In 1980, Senator Culver and I faced off in an election for the U.S. Senate. He was a very formidable opponent and ran a very solid campaign. Ultimately, I won that election. While I am sure that wasn't the outcome Senator Culver wanted, John was very gracious. I will never forget his grace and good wishes after that 1980 election.

After his departure from the Senate, Senator Culver continued an extraordinary career, practicing law until 2009. He was a gifted athlete and a gifted public speaker. He became an author, a guest lecturer, and a visiting professor, carving an extra-wide path with extra-broad shoulders to inspire generations of young Americans to engage in civic life, in service, and in politics. His list of achievements and awards reflect a tireless devotion to public service and to country.

Since 1975, he served on the Senior Advisory Committee of the Institute of Politics at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

In 2013, he became chair emeritus. In 2012, Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government created the John C. Culver Scholarship. In 2008, Senator Culver was presented with the Norman E. Borlaug Lifetime Achievement Award for Public Service. In 2010, he was presented with the Congressional Joint Leadership Foundation's Leadership Award for his work encouraging young Americans.

He received six honorary degrees. In 2010, Simpson College in Indianola, IA, partnered with Senator Culver to launch the John C. Culver Public Policy Center. The nonpartisan policy institute is designed to educate and to inspire participation in our democracy. It seeks to encourage young people to consider public service as their life's work.

John's life reminds all of us that a life spent in the service of others is a life well-lived. John's tireless efforts to serve his country and the people of Iowa will be long remembered and

serve as an example to all who honor his memory.

Barbara and I extend our deepest condolences to the entire Culver family. May God bless them in their time of bereavement, and may God bless Senator Culver.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MAKING IMPROVEMENTS TO CERTAIN DEFENSE AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to move to proceed to S. 1 during today's session of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCONNELL. I move to proceed to S. 1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is pending.

#### CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk on the motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

#### CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 1, S. 1, a bill to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes.

Mitch McConnell, Chuck Grassley, John Barrasso, Cory Gardner, John Hoeven, Mike Rounds, Mike Crapo, Roy Blunt, Tom Cotton, John Boozman, John Cornyn, John Thune, Roger F. Wicker, Marco Rubio, Bill Cassidy, Shelley Moore Capito.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 28, H.R. 21, AND H.J. RES. 1

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I understand that there are three bills at the desk, and I ask for their first reading.